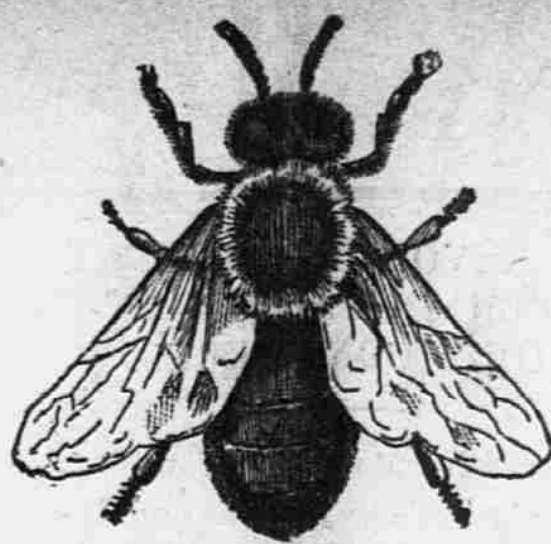


# THE BEE.



Terms, \$2.00 per year.

Our Liberties we Prize and our Rights we will Maintain.

5 cents per copy

VOL. III.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

NO. 6.

## "THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

(Illustrated) by the use of a Buggy.

made by T. T. HAYDOCK, which is not only the Leading Buggy in this picture, but,

**THE LEADING BUGGY OF AMERICA:**

Has Haydock's Safety King Bolt and Fifth Wheel

Ask your dealer for the A. T. HAY-

DOCK Buggy, with the Hadock Safe

ty King Bolt and Fifth Wheel. Life is

insecure riding over any other.

This picture will be furnished on a large

card printed in elegant style, to any one

who will agree to frame it.

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND**

**WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.**

**T. T. HAYDOCK,**

Corner Plum and Twelfth Streets

Cincinnati, Ohio.

**AGENTS WANTED!**

**NO INVESTMENT SO PROF-**

**ITABLE.**

## THE MOST USEFUL BOOK EVER PUBLISHED!



A Book that should be in Every House.

The press, teachers, and professional people throughout the country pronounce it to be the **BOOK OF BOOKS.** It contains upwards of **50,000 WORDS**, with their definition and pronunciation, according to Webster and other recognized authorities; a large number of additional words and definitions in general use. It contains a mine of information for everybody. This book is handsomely bound in cloth, containing **542 Pages** Profusely Illustrated. We propose to send you one of these valuable books, by mail, all shipping charges prepaid, to any address, on receipt of only **ONE DOLLAR.**

Address **M. STOLZ & CO.,**  
28 Park Place, New York.

## BLAINE AND LOGAN CAMPAIGN MUSIC.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE'S

**Quick March to the White House.**

S. H. JECRO. PRICE 40 CENTS.

**We'll Follow Where the White Plume Waves.**

Words by Faber, music by Sousa. Published and for sale by

**JNO. F. ELLIS & Co.**

367 Penn. Avenue, between 9th and 10th Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dealer in Music, Pianos and Organs.

## THE ORIGINAL LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F STREET, OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE.

### RESULT OF EXCESS.

Overproduction and backwardness of trade in many sections have terminated in misfortune to manufacturers in general, who, to secure ready cash, have been compelled to part with their accumulated stocks at great concession of prices as the following offering of

## ALL WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS

Will best illustrate. 500 Cassimere Suits purchased this week from one of the leading manufacturers, and which we offer at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 under the regular price per garment. Overcoats in 50 different styles, including Melton \$3.50, former price \$4; Fine Cassimere \$7, former price \$15; elegant Blue Cassimere \$11.25, former price \$19; Magnificent satin-lined Chinchillas at \$14.50, former price \$30. Boys' and Children's Clothing at 50 per cent. below the regular price. Pants from \$1 up. Gossamer coats from \$1.50 up.

## ORIGINAL LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F Street, Opposite Masonic Temple,  
SIX DOORS FROM NINTH STREET.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### A Bonnet Souffert.

The fashion in bonnets are constantly changing. In style and material, texture and hue, and somebody's fancy is ever wide ranging. Inventing, of course, some atrocious new. Some styles are quite hateful and others d. lightful.

In broad-trimmed and narrow-brimmed, round-topped and flat. But the latest invention is certainly frightful. The conical, sugar-loaf, six-story hat.

—Someville Journal.

### A Woman With a Mission.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon says: I have heard that a woman who has "a mission" makes a poor wife or a bad mother; this is very possible and at the same time very lamentable; but the mission I urge is not at all of this sort. Dirty rooms, slatternly gowns, and children with unwashed faces are swift witnesses against the sincerity of those who keep other vineyards and neglect their own. I have no faith in that woman who talks of grace and glory abroad and uses no soap at home.

### Unique Dinner Plates.

The wife of Senator Harrison, of Indiana, has decorated eighteen china dinner plates in a novel manner, which according to a correspondent was wholly her own idea. On each she has painted a bird of a different species, and on the border of the plate a verse in old English text of poetry, written by one of the best authors about that particular kind of a bird. This not only has the merit of originality, and so excites the interest and admiration of those who have seen the plates, but has the further advantage, as every verse is one which has been little quoted, of suggesting topics of conversation at a dinner party when the plates are used, which is an inestimable boon on such occasions. Mrs. Harrison says she was surprised to find how much good poetry had been written about birds, which alluded to or described so many different species. She says she found verses enough to serve for another dozen plates entirely different from those she has finished.

### Gone into a Crazy Quilt.

"I tell you they were gorgeous at fairs, those silk scarfs and handkerchiefs," said a newly married man to a reporter, "and now that I am a married man I cannot afford to replace them by buying others."

"What has become of them?" queried the reporter.

"I left them all in my trunk, any number of them; neckties and handkerchiefs which cost me all the way from seventy-five cents to \$2.50. But they have all disappeared, and recently I summoned up courage enough to speak to my better half about them. 'D n't you know,' she said, 'that beautiful crazy quilt which I am working on? I was out of silk pieces and I looked up your old trash and cut up all your scarfs and silk handkerchiefs, and I tell you some of them are lovely patterns. I knew you wouldn't care to use them any longer.' I am now obliged to hustle around with two or three black string ties," continued the sufferer, "and being the head of a family I don't believe that I will ever be the possessor of any more gorgeous scarfs and kerchiefs; but I have the consolation of knowing that in three or four years from now, if my wife's patience holds out, I will have the pleasure of knowing that a crazy quilt is locked up in the bureau to be exhibited now and then to callers and tea parties."

### Marriage in Java.

A letter from Sourabarga, Java, to the New York Graphic says: As a small party of us were sitting on the wide piazza of our dwelling house in Java early one evening, our attention was called to sounds of Malay music evidently approaching us. Looking down the street we saw a procession of native men (Javanese) marching along to the music, and four abreast. In the second row there were five. The centre one was covered by a large umbrella. I inquired why this man was so honored, and was told that he was to be married. The next day I was taken to see the house where the bride lived and where they were making grand preparations for the marriage. They were constructing a large and covered platform of bamboo for the accommodation of the guests and the Malay band of music. On the succeeding day we heard the same performers and saw a longer procession than the first one. At the head of this procession came two wooden figures (man and woman) about eight feet high. These were hollow, so that boys could enter and operate to give them motion. Next behind them were the musicians; then an open carriage drawn by two ponies covered with flowers and variously colored papers cut up in patterns. Inside sat the bride and groom. The bride was

decked with flowers and jewels, and her face head and dress were completely covered with yellow ochre powder. A number of carriages followed the party with relatives and friends who were also adorned with flowers, jewels, etc. On the third day I was invited to attend the wedding, so we walked down to the bride's house. There we found the bamboo platform occupied by a band of music and an exhibition of marionettes, which personated characters in legends of the Javanese people. The hadji, or native priest, was conducting this novel show which took hours to go through. I, however, was more anxious to see the bride, and accordingly was ushered into the principal room. It was a large square apartment, the front being opened by four large double doors. In one of the remote corners on the stone floor was seated on a handsome mat the bride elect, with downcast eyes, and in the adjacent corner sat the bridegroom. The bride was fanned by two little girls and the groom by two boys. In the centre of the floor their feast was spread. The festivities lasted through the night, and refreshments were abundantly served to the guests in and about the house at any time and all times just as they called for them. At intervals the dancing girls were introduced and the tam-tams for their dance music. At the break of day the groom claimed his wife and escorted her to his own house. They then had a procession similar to the first one, except that the bride's presents were seen carried in front by coolies. At the groom's house festivities were continued according to the length of his purse. It often happens that these people use all the money they have on such occasions. They are improvident and ordinarily live on very small sums, obtaining easily the little they need for maintenance.

### Fashion Notes.

Spangled fans are again in fashion.

The favorite shades for Suede gloves are mushroom browns.

An article with Oriental designs or colors is fashionable.

New large parasol covers are made in the accordion style.

Ropes of pearl and other beads are sold for hat trimmings.

Even girls of sweet sixteen wear little Fanchons and capotes.

Orange, ochre and terra cotta are the colors most in demand in silk stockings.

Brocaded grenadine can be had now of all colors outlined with self-colored beads.

Silk canvas and chenille openwork Jersey bodices are imported for evening wear.

New Moliere vests of jet beaded lace are made over a lining of red, yellow or white silk.

A pretty hat is of grey satin braid faced with deep red surah and trimmed with wild roses.

Valenciennes lace is a more dressy trimming on Swiss muslin dresses than the Oriental lace.

A new light grey cloth dress, made with a polonaise, is heavily braided with silver on the vest and panels on the skirt.

Fashion demands either immense floral designs on dress materials or else minute dots, tiny blocks, check or hair stripes.

Muslin bonnets and round hats, tinted and white, with full cap crowns and brims of plaited lace, are pretty novelties in millinery.

Gowns of shot glass silk are made up in combination with velvet striped silk, and worn with a mantle of velvet of the color of the stripe.

The old-time "pinking" with notched and scalloped edges is revived for the flounces of chameleon silks that change from one color to another.

Very beautiful Venetian embroidery in pure white or tinted floss silk is used on summer costumes for panels, vests, skirt fronts and flounces.

The newest linen collars are cut to fit very high, and are fastened close about the throat with a gem-set collar button of hammered gold.

Red satin or Turkey twill parasols are still in vogue, but they only look well with some very dark toilet in which there is some color relief.

White Chinese silks embroidered in gray and blue are the most quiet and unassuming of evening dresses, but are very pretty and exceedingly expensive.

Dresses of black seving silk grenadine are profusely trimmed with escurial lace flounces and have a vest, and a petticoat front placed over red satin.

The Tam O'Shanter cap is the most popular head wear for tennis players, as it is not only becoming to all fresh, young faces, but is never an annoyance to the player.

Ruby and pale pink, gold and russet brown, pearl gray and crimson, together with every shade of yellow, are among the prevailing colors in changeable silks.

Skeleton bonnets made of transparent gauzes or gold braid, silk chenille or bead-work in diamond patterns showing the coiffure through the open work designs which form the crown, are fashionable.

The most elegant costumes imported from the atelier of Worth and other Parisian dressmakers this season have been of black satin draped and covered with wide flounces and scarfs of real Chantilly lace, and finished with long-looped sashes and bows of broad velvet ribbon.

Full Moliere vests of solid embroidery, which meet with favor this season, are held down at the waist-line by half girdles of ribbons. These are buff, bright poppy-red or blue, and are sewed in at the under-arm seams, and tied over the vest in a cluster of long loops and ends.

Gray tulle, gray crape and gray silk muslin in pale pearly shades form many pretty Fanchon and capote bonnets, worn with gray taffeta glove silk carriage and reception costumes. The bonnet is then trimmed with violets, roses, or forget-me-nots put on in bunches, according to the color with which the silk is shot.

### Another Great World's Fair.

The great World's Fair, that is to open in New Orleans on December 1, 1884, will be worth going to see. It already promises to surpass the World's Fair of London in size and the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 in variety of exhibits. The monster building will be 1,375 feet long by 995 feet wide. The largest structure ever erected in the world is the London building of 1882; that contained 1,400,000 square feet. The main building at New Orleans will contain 1,650,000 sq. feet. It will be 60 feet high, with a tower 115 feet, and will have a music hall in the centre which will hold 11,000 auditors. The platform will accommodate 600 musicians. Of course there will be a horticultural hall, art gallery, and ornamental gardens; but the chief interest will be in the cotton exhibits. Indeed, this fair is regarded as the centennial of the cotton industry in this country. The United States to-day yields 85 per cent. of all the merchantable cotton in the world. In 1784 the production of cotton in the United States was merely experimental, and a few bags were shipped for the first time to England, whose total trade in cotton was then 11,250,000 pounds consumed and manufactured. Great Britain now has 40,000,000 spindles and the United States makes 2,150,000 yards of cloth yearly. The first cotton factory in the United States was built in Rhode Island in 1791, at which time the production of cotton throughout the world was 490,250,000 pounds. In 1833 the United States produced 6,949,756 bales, or 3,405,079,410 pounds, of which we consumed 1,117,838,363 pounds and exported 2,291,313,992 pounds. To help this enterprise, Congress has advanced \$1,000,000, and the subscriptions will swell the amount to \$2,100,000. This exhibition will be a great thing for the country, for it will show that cotton is King, at least so far as the South is concerned. This great fair will continue for six months.—Demorest.

### The Contagion of Scarlet Fever.

In 1862 a case occurred in a New York boarding-house. As soon as the child was able to be moved it was taken away, and the rooms occupied by the family were thoroughly cleansed. In three days afterward another family moved into the same apartments, and in two days a child belonging to the latter was taken with the disease. Dr. Flint then related the case of Miss G., the daughter of a deceased New York physician, who had been well-known and highly esteemed in the community. Having entered the Protestant sisterhood of St. Barnabas, she was called upon to nurse a child suffering from scarlet fever; and after she had finished her attendance on the child, she hung up her clothing to air for several weeks. She then gave away the waist of the dress that she had worn, and put the skirt away in a trunk. It was in February, 1870, that she nursed the scarlet fever patient, being in attendance for ten days. In January, 1871, she wore the skirt for the first time, and one week afterward was herself attacked with acute diffused nephritis and pulmonary oedema, which proved fatal. The lesson of these cases, therefore, was the necessity for effective disinfection in all cases of scarlet fever.—Medical News.

The estimate of cultivable wheat acreage in India is 26,488,000 acres.

## HAREM LIFE IN EGYPT.

Women Leading a Life of Ignorance and Childish Pastime.

General Loring throws as much light as circumstances permit, in his recent book on Egypt; upon life in the harem. One can naturally see that from the peculiar manner in which marriages are made in Egypt there is little domestic life of the sort we understand.

"The ladies constituting the families of the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, and of his numerous sons, are in many respects an exception to a general rule in their accomplishments, education and manners. While they have, in many respects, European customs and habits, yet they are modified by restraints of seclusion; and they share with their sisters of all classes the odious law of the prophet that they should be held prisoners under a rigid surveillance of guardians especially prepared for the unholy office.

"Statements are made that serious misunderstandings often occur among them in consequence of this oppression. There is no doubt that the beautiful young daughter of the Khedive, who was accustomed until thirteen years of age to visit the opera without a veil, rebelled when the time came for incarceration, and that she lamented in tears her unfortunate fate. Marrying soon after seclusion, she lived but a few months. Universally the Moslem women know nothing of life, being simply pieces of furniture in their homes. With no education, they are strangers to the interests and affairs of their masters; decked out with fine dresses and jewelry, they are senseless content.

"They amuse themselves in crunching mignonette, eating candy, smoking cigarettes and showing their jewelry and fine toilets to their friends. Living a life of ease and indolence, they are never supposed to soil their hands with labor or rack their brains with thought. When they toil, their sole occupation is to beautify themselves. When young they are well made; their hands are soft, white and supple, and they might be likened to the budding flower which opens at the first rays of the morning sun. Their complexions are white and their cheeks tinged with rose; their eyes are sometimes blue, but that is exceptional; they are generally black as jet, and when fully open are of almond form and full of sensibility and delicate sweetness. They never conceal them and gallant men often confess that they have interfered with their repose of mind. It is pleasing to speak of these beauties, for they have few to admire even this much of their comeliness. The houses, many of them, are elegant, and so constructed as to completely conceal the hidden glances of the fair, who are doomed to eternal isolation when without a veil, as no woman can be seen lawfully by any other man than her husband. She is forbidden the homage that all nature demands. Controlled by a powerful hand and bound irrevocably by custom, she is compelled not only to kiss the hand of her tyrant, but to hug the chain which manacles her.

"This despotism is the more extraordinary on the part of the men, inasmuch as they pretend to feel delight in beautiful objects of nature; they will watch the play of birds for hours, and think it a crime to disturb or deprive them of the free air they breathe. Yet they incarcerate the loveliest and most beautiful of all the Creator's works, and think it a great favor to permit woman's enjoyment of a flowering shrub in some hidden recess."

### A Norwegian Superstition.

When the Norwegian farmer's wife begins her dairying in the summer, and the herds have been driven to the upland pastures, she takes special pains in making the first cheese, for it is for Nipen, the old Norse word and water spirit. The offering is taken in the dusk of evening to a high, bare rock, and left there. Sometimes a sweet cake, in the making of which every maiden must assist, and a can of ale is added to the feast for Nipen. In the morning it is gone, and the farmer's wife is sure that her cows will give down rich milk, that her lambs will not perish in untimely storms, and that her good man's boat on the fiord will bring him safely home. She has given "hostages" to Nipen.

### Crushed Again.

"I understand that the young man who comes to see you has the reputation of being quite a masher," said a father to his blooming daughter. "Why, pa, I am surprised that you should—" "Oh, I have no fault to find, but if he is a masher, you might take him into the kitchen at night to mash some of the water bugs that are overrunning the lot."—Somerville Journal.

## The Three Maids.

From Temple Bar.

Three maids went forth the lovely world to see;  
Three maids, their names Faith, Hope and Charity;  
Each with her separate mission to unfold,  
Apart, yet one, a happy band to hold.  
Three maids went wand'ring o'er the weary earth,  
Seeking to give mankind a nobler worth,  
Naught would they take; to give was their intent,  
Riches beyond the world in their extent.  
Three maids returned; footsore, and faint and sad,  
Heavy at heart where erst they had been glad.  
For all their gifts in this great world of sin,  
Few would accept, and none would take them in.

## HUMOROUS.

The first vehicle ever made—The whirligig of time.

There is nearly always a bustle in dry-goods stores.

A trotting match should always be described in a racy manner.

A revenue officer entered the store of a merchant who never advertised, and arrested him because he kept a still house.

A health journal says you ought to take three quarters of an hour to your dinner. It would be advisable to add some meat and vegetables.

A receipt is giving the rounds of the press for tanning hides with salt and alum; but our friend John says his schoolmaster taught him years ago that oil of birch was better.

A new article in feminine headgear is called the "frog bonnet." The husband is supposed to jump when he learns the size of the greenback it takes to purchase one.

A lecturer is travelling through the West enlightening the people on the subject of "Powder." Some one should suggest to him that powder is a dangerous subject to throw light on.

"I am troubled with cold feet," said Fenderson. "I always sleep in my stockings in winter." Glancing at Fenderson's number thirteen, Foggs remarked: "I should think you might do it easily."

In order to get rid of the smell of fresh paint in a room, place a few slices of onion in the middle of the room. Then you will want to get rid of the smell of the onions; this can be done by putting on another coat of paint.

### New York's Foreign Fruit Trade.

It is said that twenty-four steam ships are kept busy by one firm in bringing fruit from Mediterranean ports to New York. Twelve of them are passenger vessels, the greater parts of whose cargoes are composed of fruit. The other twelve are freight vessels, whose westward cargoes are composed wholly of fruit. The cargoes are discharged at a Brooklyn pier, near the Wall street ferry. The firm has finished an extensive salesroom, which is said to constitute the most extensive fruit market in this country. Sales take place at noon on the day after a cargo has arrived. A crowd of importers, brokers, grocers, venders, and Western buyers is always on hand. Each importer to whom fruit has been consigned opens two boxes as samples and the contents of these are overhauled by prospective buyers.

When the auctioneer mounts his stand in the salesroom, men who look like tramps jostle their fashionably clad fellow bidders, and when they raise their hands the auctioneer is quick to catch their bids, for he knows their checks are as good as wheat.

Many of the purchased goods are hurried off to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western shipping points in refrigerator cars. In the steamships the boxes of fruit are piled so that air can circulate freely all about them, and strong currents of air are kept up through the holds by means of wind sails.

A box of oranges landed in Brooklyn has cost, everything included, \$2. It brings from \$1 to \$5, according to its condition and the state of the market. The ocean freight cost is 30 cents. The season here for oranges lasts from early December until early June. Then the dried fruit trade begins. This lasts until December. It is said that 1,000,000 boxes of raisins are often received in one month.—New York Sun.

### No Danger.

Said a nervous visitor to an Austin lady, at whose house she was making a call:

"Are you not afraid that some of your children will fall into that cistern in your yard?"

"Oh, no," was the complacent reply; "anyhow, that's not the cistern we get our drinking water from."—Siftings.



### A SPECIFIC FOR THE

### BLOOD,

### AND A

### Positive Cure

### FOR

### RHEUMATISM,

### Neuralgia,

### SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,

### Sciatica, Lumbago,